

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15.
10-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES
Born: Ramsay, 1868.
Virgil, 70 B. C.
Terrell, inventor of the barometer, 1808.
Died: Lactarius, 55 B. C.
Mrs. Maclean ("L. E. L."), 1838.
Battle of Jena, 1806.

SENSIBLE VIEWS OF SENSIBLE MEN.

It is quite common now for some of the advocates of the third party movement to speak words of wisdom on the temperance question. The defeat of the prohibition movement in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, however much it may be regretted, makes it very evident that in the east, and perhaps elsewhere there are large cities, prohibition cannot be enforced, and for that reason some of the earlier friends of prohibition are following the dictates of common sense. During the recent campaign in Connecticut, which resulted in a majority against prohibition of over 27,000, very many ministers were opposed to the constitutional amendment. Among them were such noted divines as ex-President Porter, of Yale, and Dr. Newman Smyth. The latter has published his views since the disastrous defeat of prohibition in Connecticut, and they are worthy of careful reading and consideration of every intelligent person who takes an interest in the great movement against the onward evil of the saloons. The doctor says:

Years ago, when I lived in the state of Maine, I was an ardent prohibitionist. But I have lived long enough, and watched the operation of the prohibitory law in Maine closely enough, to become convinced that it is not the best means of serving the cause of temperance. The effect of the law in Maine has been bad for the temperance cause. There is a great deal of drunkenness in the state. The moral forces of temperance have been weakened, in my opinion, to a very large extent by an undue and impracticable reliance upon law. I have studied prohibition in Maine for twenty years, and have found that its effect has been to produce much of the worst kind of drinking in Maine. The morning after my arrival in Bangor, the past summer, as I glanced over a local newspaper, the first thing which caught my eye was an editorial denouncing the police for allowing some men who had just come out of a saloon to indulge in a free fight on the main street. Open bars are to be seen throughout the city. In a little country town of only 1000 inhabitants, I found that there were three saloons, in the larger towns temperance people have spasms of stringency, during which the law may be more strictly enforced than usual, and then they have practically free run the rest of the year.

What is true of Maine, is true of the larger towns in Iowa, while in the country towns the decrease of drunkenness has been quite marked. In states where the population is largely agricultural as in South Dakota, for instance, the prohibition movement may easily carry, and there may not be much trouble in enforcing it; but in many other states, differently situated as to the character of the population, it is utterly impossible to adopt it, and if it is adopted, to put the law in force.

And still, we find that Chairman Dickie of the national prohibition committee recommends that the prohibitionists shall take agitation in hand, refuse to unite in a non-partisan campaign, and foolishly fight against all hope, to the detriment of temperance reform, just to show his spite against other parties. Agitation directly in conflict with right and common sense, is in every respect foolish. It leads to nothing beneficial. It never builds. It does not encourage the hope of success. It simply makes matters worse.

Whenever the third party people go on in the sentiment of ex-President Porter, Dr. Smyth, Lyman Abbott, and hundreds of other noted scholars and temperance workers, and put their shoulders to the wheels of temperance progress, something splendid for the cause will be accomplished. Until then, success must needs be limited.

Again are the mugwumps disappointed. They are in the valley of humiliation. The prediction they made does not bear fruit as they expected. In fact the mugwumps have the dumps. The present resistant postmaster general has a father. He is a vigorous man and has a good many qualities that bear resemblance to those of his son. He is a stalwart. He is full of faith in the integrity of the republican party. He thinks the republicans can manage the affairs of this country. But when the young Clarkson went to Washington last March to reform the postal service, the mugwumps said the son couldn't muzzle the pen of the father, who had been left in editorial charge of the Des Moines Register. But the old man does not muzzle word a cent. He is as independent as he can be. He says just what he thinks and believes. For instance, the other day, he went to Indiana, and saw the situation of things, and then he wrote a long letter to the Register, and here are some of things he said: "Here in Harrison's own state, while the people have unbounded confidence in his honesty, his ability, and his integrity, they complain that he is too slow." Mr. Clarkson remarks that the Indiana republicans like himself, voted last fall to "turn the rascals out," and supposed there was to be a complete change of the administration. He adds: "The mere placing a conservative republican in the presidential chair with four-fifths of the offices high and low at war with his plans and purposes, scheming for his overthrow and protecting and hiding the defalcations and incapacity of their fellow democratic officeholders, is not changing the administration." Mr. Clarkson then quotes with

seeming approval an Indiana "spoil binder," who said to him that "if Harrison did not soon understand the situation and send mourning into the camp of the democracy the republican party, when they assemble in national convention again, will inquire about the backbone of the candidate as well as the activity of the brain." Mr. Clarkson admits, however, that he found "a strong conservative element among the flooders, who advise patience until the president gets around to the work of cleaning the Augean stable."

These quotations show that the father of the son can yet say what he pleases no matter whether the latter is first assistant p. m. or not. That's the kind of a father worth having—one that can't be muzzled.

Bishop Talbot, of the missionary district of Wyoming and Idaho, amused as well as edified his hearers at the Episcopal convention in New York with his experiences in the wild west. When about to leave Wallace to come to the convention, he said, the boys determined to give him what they called a good send-off, so they killed the town with flaming announcements of his farewell services. From a green handbill which he had with him the Bishop read as follows:—

"A GREAT DAY!!
18—SUNDAY!!
DIVINE SERVICES IN GEORGE HUTCHINS' HALL.
BAPTISM AND COMMUNION.
COME ONE—COME ALL.
Please leave your guns with the usher."

This reminds one of the experience of the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, an Episcopal minister of Milwaukee, now bishop in the south. About twenty years ago Mr. Thompson went to California, making the trip in a sort of a free and easy way, stopping where he pleased, doing what he pleased. He struck one mining town on the Central Pacific at which he decided to remain over Sunday. There was no church in that town, no hall, no gospel, but plenty of saloons. On Saturday he went to one of the saloons where a large crowd of men were drinking, playing cards, and so forth, and he asked the proprietor if he would object to having religious services held in his saloon on Sunday afternoon. Any one who knew Hugh Miller Thompson could at once judge of his success in that line of business in a mining town. They thought it was a strange request, but the whole crowd said "yes," because they liked the "style" of the man. Sunday afternoon came, the saloon was packed. Mr. Thompson preached to the rough looking crowd, prayed for them, sang for them, got their sympathy, their hearts, and their tears, and when he left the next day no man who ever entered that rough mining town ever departed with kinder benediction. "The boys were with him."

That independent democratic paper, the Boston Herald, gives Mills a good pointer.

We see the Hon. Roger C. Mills is misreported when he is represented as saying that the democrats propose to exercise control of the next house just the same as though they were still in a majority. The majority generally rule in this country, and until the republican majority in the next house undertake to do something that violates the proprieties as well as justice, they ought to be permitted to have their way, and we have no idea that Mr. Mills will graciously consent to let them.

The republican majority will keep the erratic Roger pretty well chained during the next congress.

The New York World says:—But it is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that public interest is flagging and that many earnest workers for the fair are growing discouraged. Success is no longer "in the air," as it was felt to be when Mayor Grant announced his committee. Where is the citizen who can inspire confidence, activity, enthusiasm, success? The fair movement needs a leader.

Poor city! Better call on some of the millionaires who subscribed for the Grant monument and never gave a dollar. The only way to inspire confidence in regard to the world's fair, is to put trustworthiness in the pledges of the citizens of New York.

There is not much danger of North Dakota going democratic. Seventy per cent. of its vote was republican. There are only 13 democrats in the legislature, and only one county in the state went democratic.

The race problem in the south seems to be settled in this way by the democrats down there: If any republican attempts to make a speech, take revenge by killing a lot of negroes.

Spring Valley Miners Working.
SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Oct. 15.—About fifty miners went to work in the middle vein Monday on Streator prices and conditions. There is nothing that hinders the harmonious resumption of operations in the third vein as soon as it is ready but the action of the company in refusing to treat with the committee of the men. It is generally believed that no mining of any consequence will be done in the third vein this winter.

A Safe Investment.
Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of a failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of the throat, lungs, chest, such as Consumption, inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to take, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottle free at F. Sherer & Co's druggists.

Advice to Mothers.
MRS. WILSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

Pon Rent.—House No. 205 Division street, near high school, Wm. Ross.
Beecham's Pills, cure bilious and nervous tils

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

IMPORTANT INTER-STATE COMMERCE DECISIONS.

The President's Ideas Regarding the Tariff—Berating Pensioners—Senator Ingalls' Chances—Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The inter-state commerce commission has rendered three important decisions. In the case of Lenard and Chappell against the Chicago & Alton railroad the commission decides that carriers can rightfully substitute for the practice of charging carload rates on cattle, irrespective of weight, the rule that while a carload is named a minimum weight for a carload is prescribed, and any excess over the minimum is to be charged for by the number of pounds in proportion to the carload rate. The complainants urged the commission to conform to the State laws and rulings of Kansas and Missouri State commissioners under which shippers of cattle to points within the State had the right to load cars without regard to weight at a stated price per head. The commission held, however, that State action could not be allowed to control in matters within the Federal jurisdiction, and that the grant to the inter-State commerce is full and complete and can not be narrowed or encroached upon by State authority either directly or indirectly.

In an opinion on the case of McMorran & Harrington, grain dealers at Port Huron, Mich., against the Grand Trunk and the Chicago & Grand Trunk roads, Commissioner Schoonmaker says: "Though rates are not required to be made on a mileage basis, nor local rates to correspond with the divisions of a joint through rate over the same line. Mileage is usually an element of importance, and it is not to be overlooked that the consideration that is material in fixing transportation charges."

The complaint that a 8-cent rate on grain from Port Huron to Buffalo was unreasonable as compared with a through rate of 15 cents, and a second poundage, Chicago to Buffalo was not sustained, but no good reason having been shown for a higher rate on grain products that portion of the complaint is sustained and the products ordered to be carried at the same rate as grain.

Commissioner Morrison in deciding the case of Abbott against the East Tennessee railroad, which is charged with illegal discrimination in lumber rates from Tennessee points to Boston, says: "Combined rail and water competition at a longer distance point does not justify a greater charge for the shorter distance, while the shorter distance point is maintained by the carrier at points where the competition is of greater force and more controlling than at the longer distance point; such greater charge is not justified by the fact that local rates have been first paid on lumber to the longer distance points, nor by the fact that the freight is shipped in cars from the longer distance points which brought machinery to the points and for which profitable return loads are no always to be had, nor by a difference in the bulk and value of the lumber when the published rate sheets put the lumber in the same class and at the same rate."

BERATING PENSIONERS.

The Manderson Case to Be Taken as a Precedent by Secretary Noble.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Secretary Noble says that his decision in the related pension case of Senator Manderson may be regarded as a precedent in a number of other similar cases. Senator Manderson, however, occupied a somewhat different position from the majority of pensioners recently related. The increased pension granted him was \$15,000, and under this ruling in the Manderson case all are characterized as being illegal. It is thought that the new commissioner of pensions will have the question to consider as the first duties which he will be called upon to perform. The commissioner has the right to recover all money illegally paid to pensioners, and in cases where the arrears have already been expended the government can confiscate all pension payment. It is said to be the intention of the Secretary of the Interior to enforce as far as practicable the collection of the money, and that active measures will be adopted as soon as a commissioner of pensions has been appointed. Some of the employees of the pension office whose pensions were related have left the government service since the action in their case was taken. The great majority are still in government employ, and of course, it will be comparatively easy to compel a repayment, providing they have not spent the money. In such an event the government could sue them for their salaries as well as their pensions.

HARRISON AND THE TARIFF.

A Belief That He Will Recommend Revision of Mr. Blaine's Views.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—It is widely believed here that the President will recommend in his message some decided modification of the existing tariff. From remarks he has let drop it is inferred that he realizes the party expediency of such a course, and the two members of the Cabinet whose counsels would be most likely to influence him are of the same mind. Secretary Windom's Northwestern education fits him to favor revision, while Secretary Blaine has, within a few days, expressed himself decidedly in the hope that Congress will take up the question at once and dispose of it. The question was brought up by an inquiry as to Representative Lodge's scheme for a Federal discovery law in the South. Secretary Blaine answered that this was not the time to raise such an issue before the country.

"What the people expect of Congress," he added, "is to defer all other general legislation till the tariff question is put out of the way. As long as that hangs over their head it can hope to do nothing satisfactory in other lines. It would be the wisest stroke of policy for the Republic in both houses to make, as soon as Congress convenes, upon a bill designed to meet the popular demand for tariff revision without disturbing the welfare of any established American industry. Other matters, however interesting and important, can afford to wait till this one is adjusted; for, with the people once satisfied that the Republican party has made its promises on this head in good faith, they will give it all the heartier support in any enterprise it undertakes afterward."

THE MARITIME CONFERENCE.

It Will Meet in Washington on Wednesday—The Proposed Program.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Delegates to the international maritime congress, which opens here Wednesday, are beginning to arrive in the city. The assemblage will number about fifty members, representing twenty-three of the most important maritime nations. No country of any importance, with the exception of Portugal, is without representation. The chief object of the conference is to secure agreement upon an improved code of marine signals, with a view to the increased safety of navigation. The subjects to be discussed fall under the following heads: Marine signals to indicate the course of vessels in fog, mist, snow, and at night, together with "rules of the road," to prevent collisions; regulations to determine the seaworthiness of vessels; the proper loading of vessels; the marking of vessels; the saving of life and property from shipwreck; tests of the edginess of officers and seamen; the laying out of lanes for steamers in foreign waters; night signals for communicating information; warnings of approaching storms; reporting and destroying abandoned vessels; notices of danger from rocks and changes of lights; buoyage, the devising of a uniform system of buoys, and the establishment of a maritime commission.

Foremost among the subjects to be discussed is the adoption of new and more exact means to show in a fog in what direction a vessel is moving.

Ingalls' Chances for Re-Election.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Representative Perkins of Kansas is here on his way to the annual session of Congress at St. Louis. Mr. Perkins has frequently been mentioned as a successor to Senator Ingalls. Speaking of the report that efforts were being made to defeat Senator Ingalls' re-election, Mr. Perkins said: "I don't think there's anything in it; some of the Republicans say that as Senator Ingalls has served eighteen years in the Senate it is now time that he should step aside and give some other fellow a show. There has always been more or less grumbling in the past when the time would arrive to re-elect Senator Ingalls, but somehow or other he managed to come out on top."

The Indian as a Voter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Indian as a political factor will soon engage public attention. By recent acts of Congress every Indian over 21 years of age who receives an allotment of land in severalty becomes a voter. The successful termination of the negotiations with the Sioux Indians by which they surrender a large part of their reservation in Dakota will, it is estimated, throw into the politics of the State next year the uncertain quantity of 4,937 voters. Negotiations now in progress with other Indian tribes will soon increase the list. It is estimated that upward of twenty thousand Indians will be entitled to vote in the next Presidential election.

Indians as a Political Factor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Every male Indian over 21 years of age who receives an allotment of land in severalty becomes a voter by act of the last Congress, and the successful termination of the negotiations with the Sioux Indians will by next year throw into the politics of Dakota 4,937 voters. This vote thrown solidly, as it probably will be, is likely to become an important factor in that State. At the Interior department it is thought that upward of twenty thousand Indians will be entitled to vote in the next Presidential election.

Minor Appointments Made.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The President has made the following appointments: Daniel M. Frost of Kansas, to be registrar of the land office at Garden City, Kas.; Daniel L. Sheets of Colorado, to be receiver of public moneys at Durango, Col.; William B. Newman of Missouri, to be receiver of public moneys at Dronton, Mo.

Washington Gossip.

GOV. HILL of New York visited the President at the White House.

CHICAGO has opened World's Fair headquarters at Willard's, with E. S. Taylor in charge.

It is proposed to erect a white marble tablet in front of the White House to be used as a reviewing stand.

THE son of Baron de Fava, Italian minister to the United States, has been naturalized a citizen of the United States.

THE total value of beef and hog exports from the United States during September was \$7,904,595 and of dairy products \$834,954.

EXCITEMENT AT HELENA.

Silver Bow County Returns Rejected—Republicans Elected.
HELENA, Mont., Oct. 15.—The canvassers in Silver Bow county threw out the vote in what is known as the railroad precinct, which gave a Democratic majority of 174. This action, if it is upheld by the courts, will seat the entire Republican delegation from that county. Eleven members overcame the Democratic majority in the Legislature and give the Republicans two United States Senators. The Democratic managers will ask Judge De Wolfe for a writ of mandamus to compel the canvassers to count the rejected precincts.

The action of the canvassers has caused much excitement here. There is talk that if the Legislature assembles before the courts pass on the question the Democrats will break the quorum in the Legislature and Mr. Toole will not be inaugurated unless it is proven that he is elected without the majority of the rejected district. The count in Lewis and Clark counties is still in progress, but nothing new has developed. As the returns are now declared officially from every county in Montana the Legislature stands: Senate—Republicans, 8; Democrats, 8. House—Republicans, 30; Democrats, 23.

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We have the largest line in the city.

We always named the lowest prices

We are doing that same thing now.

Wait until our complete stock is in,

And we will be pleased to see you.

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We are fully prepared to attend to Embalming and Undertaking.
A Complete Stock of Caskets and Coffins
PRICES REASONABLE
A FIRST CLASS LIVERY IN CONNECTION WITH THE BUSINESS.
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A Grand, Colossal, Gigantic, Monster, CLOSING : OUT : SALE!

Owing to the fact that the management of the MILWAUKEE CLOTHING CO.

is going to withdraw and discontinue business in Janesville, means that the above sale will commence at once, and it will be one that the people of Janesville and vicinity will long remember. That we were and are the leading clothiers of this country, is recognized by all, and that when a new, fresh stock of \$35,000 is to be sold positively before January 1st, means that the

TIME HAS COME FOR SLAUGHTER

These goods must and will be sold regardless of price, cost or consequences.

A WAR ON PRICES.

A rebellion on the clothing market and a benefit for the people is what this sale means. This is no advertising dodge to entice buyers, but a bon a fide fact and substantiated by our prices. Our show cases and fixtures for sale; our store for rent, and our goods to be slaughtered, that this sale will eclipse any of its kind that was ever held in this country is shown by our

Prices Which Speak in Mighty Tones.

Merchants can save 33 1-3 per cent. of the jobber's price by giving us a call. Lots sold to meet their wants.

Remember this is the ONLY true closing out sale, and prices remain no object

(SIGNED)

MILWAUKEE CLOTHING CO.

We are now busy marking everything down and in a few days we will quote you prices.



We will show this fall the most complete stock of Heating and Cook Stoves ever shown in this city. Our prices are always the lowest. TINKER OF ALL KINDS.

STOVES BLACKED AND SET UP.

KIMBALL HARDWARE CO.

F. W. LOUGLAS, Manager West Milwaukee St.

FOREST : PARK

Lots bought at present prices are

The Best Investment in Janesville!

The slightest investigation will convince you that the most valuable improvement are being made in the Third ward, and so it will continue to be. Surely

There's Money in Lots at \$300!

within three blocks of the high school, especially when lots one block from the school sell for \$1,600. The natural trees and graded streets, too are not found elsewhere at the price. Great place for children; just turn em loose.

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Travelers' Accident Insurance Company,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. Thankful for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am,

Very Respectfully,
SILAS HAYNER, Agent.

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Dealers at wholesale and retail, have now on hand the large and best selected stock of

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Iron, Wagon Stock, Nails, Builder's Hardware,

STOVES, TIN WARE, ETC.

To be found in Southern Wisconsin, and will make prices on same that will defy competition. Among their specialties in stoves this season may be found the celebrated

WEST - POINT - PARLOR - HEATER!
Favorite Wood and Coal Ranges and Stoves.

GOLD MEDAL AND MAGIC JEWEL
COOK STOVES. Monitor Oak and the best and cheaper lines of coal and wood heaters in the market. Don't fail to examine our stock before buying.

Remember First Class Shop with experienced Workmen.

HABERDASHERS
AND
TAILORS.

The Fall of '29' finds the most perfect and carefully selected patterns in

The finest quality that can be bought in

The largest assortment to be found in

The peer of all cutters to cut them, and at prices that we cannot lead you astray.

We brag on the number of Also the many styles in stiff

Blocks in Dunlap, Knox and English

Numberless styles in soft

All are very, very correct

No old styles in
Furnishing Goods
To work off on an unsuspecting public.

S. C. BURNHAM & CO.

REPAIRING * NEATLY * DONE
DEALERS IN MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.
NO. 18 EAST MILWAUKEE ST.
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Marble and Granite MONUMENTS
I keep in stock a number of fine Tombstones

Monuments which can be bought at

A Better Bargain!

than can be made with any traveling man. I also have a large number of the latest and best designs, and can furnish monuments, any style, or size desired.

Be Sure and Get My Prices!

before placing orders with traveling men, who figure low when in competition with home dealers, and charge two prices when they can make a sale, without the customer looking elsewhere.

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Bureaus, 3, 4, 5, \$7.

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Sideboards, 10, 12, \$15.

Extension Tables, \$3.50 to \$15.

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And all other goods at very low prices.

These goods must be sold, and at such prices will not last long.

Come early and select your goods.

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8 North River St.

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Cheapest in the city.

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This that impurity in the blood, which accumulates in the glands of the neck, produces slightly lumps or swellings, which cause painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of a simple, cancerous growth, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a most formidable enemy that consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula contains the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

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JOHN GRAHAM, CLERK FOR A. S. TRUDE, INDICTED.

The Mysterious Arrest of Sunday Night Explained—Prompt Work by the Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The mysterious prisoner arrested Sunday night by Capt. Schuetzler and taken to the Chicago avenue station with his face muffled in a handkerchief so as to conceal his identity is John Graham, a lawyer, who has an office in the room with S. J. Trude. The arrest was made on the strength of the information given in the confession of Fred W. Smith, made to Capt. Schuetzler and Judge Longenecker at the Chicago avenue station Sunday afternoon. Whether Graham has confessed and acknowledged his connection with the jury-bribing, is not yet known, except to the State's attorney.

John Graham is a well-known figure about the courts and among lawyers. He is about 45 years old, inclined to portliness, short, with a broad, flat face, and wears a thick, black mustache, plentifully streaked with gray.

Lawyers laughed in a suggestive way when inquiries about Graham's business were made. All knew him as A. S. Trude's clerk, the man who attended to witnesses for the well-known lawyer. Most of them had never seen him do any work at all about the office; no one remembered ever having seen or heard of him practicing in the law courts.

In Judge Baker's court Monday a special grand jury to further investigate the charges of jury-bribing was sworn. S. J. Trude, chosen as foreman, Judge Baker briefly addressed the grand jury, telling its members that above all things they must remember to observe strict secrecy in regard to the matters brought up for their consideration.

Trude read the law regarding the penalties to be enforced in case of a violation of the secrecy of the grand jury room.

Judge Longenecker accompanied the grand jury to the courtroom, and the indictment was returned against Graham and also two additional indictments against two of the men already in jail. More evidence is being rapidly brought in, and the probabilities are that Graham's backer and employer in the conspiracy will be arrested before many hours. The whole scheme is on the point of complete exposure.

Starting at 10 o'clock, the grand jury looked for the work of the authorities so far has been preliminary. Only the smaller game has been bagged. The cover is being rapidly torn from the main ring-leaders.

In Judge McConnell's court room, in the meantime, a special grand jury was appointed. He was C. L. Bodney, son of C. Bodney, the well-known lawyer.

Young Mr. Bodney is a member of the Chicago bar, and is also a real estate man. He is 32 years of age, and for twenty-two years has lived in Chicago. He was born in Peoria, and his parents are both Americans. He lives at 1137 Lavalade avenue.

Mr. Bodney is well thought of by all who know him.

After but a few minutes' session the grand jury brought in a verdict against John Graham, Frederick W. Smith, Mark L. Solomon, and Alexander L. Hanks.

Of these Graham is the only one who was not also indicted by the special grand jury summoned last Saturday. His occupation is given in the directory as that of a lawyer, but he is not one. He is simply a clerk.

The indictment is exactly the same as the one found against Smith, Hanks, and Solomon Saturday and the same witnesses are given, the only difference in the two indictments being the addition of Graham's name. It is probable that the names of other witnesses whose testimony related exclusively to Graham were withheld by the State's attorney for "prudential reasons."

John Graham, Trude's clerk, was released on bail by Judge Baker yesterday afternoon. Graham was brought to the Criminal court building from Larrabee street station and taken into State's attorney Longenecker's office. In about thirty minutes Sheriff Matson was called, and soon after emerged, having Graham in charge. As Graham was crossing the hall leading to the State's attorney's office, a group of men were seen to be surrounding the jail proper. Fred Trude, the brother of A. S. Trude, who was at the head of the stairs, saw him, called to him, and immediately ran down the stairs and had an interview with him.

Subsequently Fred Trude went up to Judge Baker's court room, while messengers were sent for the necessary bondsmen. On Trude's motion Judge Baker fixed the bail for Graham at \$10,000. At about 4 o'clock A. M. W. P. Whelan entered the Criminal court building and together with Mr. Trude gave the necessary bond. Aid was scheduled for the following day, but values at \$30,000 and testified that he was worth \$50,000 over and above all liabilities. Frederick H. Trude, who had mortgaged property valued at \$45,000, mortgaged for \$10,000. After the bond was approved by Judge Baker the order for the release of Mr. Graham was made out by the clerk and forwarded to the sheriff, and subsequently Mr. Graham was released.

The indictment of Graham has added largely to the excitement of the hour. The known intimacy of his relations with A. S. Trude has given rise to a wide range of rumor and a more significant tone. The assertions of the attorneys for the State Saturday night that the development of the case at that time shadowed with grave suspicion men who were not named, but publicly given so decidedly a personal touch that further revelations will be no longer amazing—their trend is already anticipated.

It is believed that within the one general conspiracy to bribe jurors were several lines or branches of the plot. Each of these subdivisions acted under the orders of an arrangement of its particular chief. Such an arrangement of the conspiracy to bribe jurors is fully in accord with the policy of the chief conspirators who planned the assassination of Dr. Cronin and who were doubtless the spring for hidden motive power behind this later and companion plot.

The conspirators engaged in bribing jurors to assassinate the doctor, were threatening suspected members of the conspiracy were divided into companies, each with its chief officer, like soldiers in a regiment. The known confessions thus far have given rise to the belief that before the grand jury show that Smith was one of these captains; that Graham was another; that Kavanagh was probably a lieutenant, and that Smith Hanks reported to some one not known, but whose discovery is likely to occur at any time. Kavanagh's known relations, as now divulged, lead to the suspicion that he was more than the mere tool of the bribers; there are circumstances remarkably explained upon the theory that he was also a member of that other clan, the culmination of whose plots was accomplished the night of the Trude murder.

In some respects the descriptions of the two men tally. They are of the same size and height and their features closely resemble. Simons had a light brown mustache and Kavanagh's is a dark brown—nearly black. This is the most striking difference, but a judicious application of hair dye might explain it. Minor differences in the contour and complexion also point out nothing; that five months' time might not easily bring about.

The close resemblance of Kavanagh and Simons was spoken of in the State's attorney's office yesterday by a gentleman closely connected with the prosecution. He said that Kavanagh's face was being investigated, with the belief that he knows more about the Cronin murder than some people closely connected with the case. No closer investigation was made, but the fact has been discovered, and Salesman Hatfield and Bookkeeper Throckmorton will take a look at him today and see if they have before them the man who bought the furniture of Trude & Co. or rented the flat into which it was first put.

Kavanagh was four times senior guard of the camp known as 153, the camp in which Trude was murdered. He was a better enemy of Dr. Cronin, it is said, and a particular friend of Cronin's foes. Long before the doctor's death Kavanagh charged the doctor with being a spy. While the dead man's body lay in the catch-basin Kavanagh testified that the doctor was a traitor.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Brooklyn Wins the American Association Pennant.

The regular season of the American Association has closed, Brooklyn winning the pennant, as the following table will show:

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS—State of Wisconsin—County Court for Rock County—Probate.
Notice is hereby given, that at the March

[illegible]

All claims against EDWARD S. HAYWARD of the city of Jameville, in said county, shall be presented for allowance or payment to said court, at the Court House, in the city of Jameville, in said county, on or before the 22nd day of December, A.D., 1890, or be barred. Dated Sept. 23, 1889
 J. W. SAGE, Judge of said court.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
 Notice is hereby given that at the 1st term of the County Court to be held in and at said Court House, in the City of Janesville, in said county, on the first day of May, at 9 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard, considered and adjourned:
 All claims against JAMES MONROE, of the city of Janesville, in said county, doctored.
 All such claims must be presented for allowance to said court, at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the first day of May, at day of April, A. D., or be barred.
 Dated, October 1st, 1889.
 By the Court,
 J. W. SAILE, Judge.
 cct3daw

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